

long time he had been subject to an occasional partial failure of the heart's action. From these attacks he generally soon recovered, but after only a few days' illness from one more severe than usual, aggravated by the intensely cold weather of the winter of 1894-95, he passed away peacefully on the morning of 1895 February 19, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1851 June 13. E. D.

SIR CYRIL C. GRAHAM, of Kirkstall, was born in 1834. In 1874 he married Louisa Frederica, daughter of the late Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, D.D. Early in 1857 he made a long journey into the higher and less known regions of the Nile, and was rewarded by the discovery of several inscriptions of value. Next he travelled very carefully over the greater part of Palestine and much of Syria. In August 1857 he made explorations of great interest in the desert east of the Haurán and in the land of Bashan, where he discovered very curious inscriptions.

Respecting this last expedition he communicated valuable papers to the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, of both which he was a member.

For the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature he wrote a further paper on "Additional Inscriptions from the Haurán and the Eastern Desert of Syria," which was edited with a preface and notes by John Hogg, London, 1859.

In 1860-61 he was attached to Lord Dufferin's Mission in Syria (having previously travelled with him in that country in the autumn of 1859) as private secretary. In respect of his services in this capacity Lord Dufferin thus expressed himself: "At the expiration of about nine months our task was successfully terminated; the Constitution then drawn up has ever since rendered the Lebanon the best governed territory in the Turkish possessions. To these results he [Sir Cyril] powerfully contributed. . . . His abilities were certainly extraordinary. He had a peculiar talent for languages, and a most remarkable memory. As for his engaging qualities, they were innumerable."

In 1870-71 he went on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company on a special mission to Canada and Hudson's Bay Territory to negotiate arrangements between the Company and the Government of the Dominion.

In 1873 Sir Cyril travelled in Russia, from Archangel to Astrakhan, and from the White Sea to the borders of the Kaspian, passing homewards through Daghistan and Georgia. Here, in the Caucasus, his attention was turned to the peculiarities of the Lesghian or Avâr language, on which he communicated a paper of great value to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1881.

In 1875-77 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada in the West Indies, where he succeeded in bringing about an important change in the Constitution, which had previously been found unsatisfactory in its working.

He was a member of the Geological Society. He was an accomplished linguist and philologist, being a master of Arabic and Turkish, well versed in Ægyptology, speaking French, German, and Italian like a native, and knowing much of several other tongues.

Of the Royal Geographical Society he was Foreign Secretary from 1866 to 1871. He succeeded his brother, Sir Lumley Graham, in the Baronetcy on 1890 October 25. He died on 1895 May 9.

[For the above particulars the Council is indebted to Mr. Dudley Hervey, C.M.G., brother-in-law of Sir C. C. Graham.]

JOHN RUSSELL HIND was the son of Mr. John Hind, of Nottingham, lace manufacturer, and was born at Nottingham on 1823 May 12.

He was educated privately and at the Nottingham Grammar School, and at the age of seventeen was sent to London as an assistant to Mr. Carpmael, civil engineer, for which profession he was intended.

But for some years previously he had studied astronomy, of which he soon became an enthusiastic devotee. When he was but sixteen years of age he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and other newspapers.

He only remained in Mr. Carpmael's office a short time, his prevailing tastes drawing him still further towards his favourite study, and at the end of the year 1840 he secured, through Sir C. Wheatstone, a post at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Mr. Airy, then Astronomer Royal, appointing him to the Magnetical and Meteorological Department. He remained at the Observatory till 1844.

In 1843 he was engaged for a period of three months on the Commission appointed by the Government to determine the longitude of *Valentia*.

On leaving Greenwich he was appointed observer at Mr. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park, London, and there he made those discoveries which have rendered his name famous, including 10 new minor planets and 3 comets, besides variable stars and nebulae. For these discoveries he received one of the twelve testimonials of our Society on that well-known and exceptional occasion in 1848, when these testimonials were to be considered "equivalent to a Gold Medal"; and, further, the Gold Medal actually in 1853. He also received, in 1851, 100*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund, and in 1852 was granted a pension from the Civil List of 200*l.* per annum "in consideration of his contribution to astronomical science by important discoveries."

In 1851 he went with Mr. Dawes to Sweden to observe the total eclipse of the Sun.

On the death of Lieutenant Stratford, in 1853, Dr. Hind was appointed Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* office, which position he held till his retirement under the superannua-